

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SYNCHRONIZING RASTER AND  
VECTOR MAP IMAGES**

**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS:**

5 This application is a continuation of and claims priority from pending  
U.S. Patent Application "System and Method For Synchronizing Raster and  
Vector Map Images" (09/537,162), filed March 29, 2000. Furthermore, this  
application is related to and claims priority from the following pending  
applications: "System and Method for Performing Flood Zone  
10 Certifications" (09/537,161) filed March 29, 2000 and "System and Method  
for Georeferencing Digital Raster Maps" (09/537,849) filed March 29, 2000  
which are hereby incorporated by reference.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Technical Field:**

15 The present invention generally relates to graphic image  
manipulations and in particular to manipulation of map images. Still more  
particularly, the present invention relates to the coordinating the  
manipulation of multiple map images displayed on a data processing system.

**Description of the Related Art:**

20 Modern geographic information systems normally make use of digital  
vector-based map information. However, a vast legacy of paper-based map  
information exists. It is very expensive and time consuming to convert all of  
the information on these paper maps over to a digital vector format. In many  
cases the scope and expense of such conversions renders them completely  
impractical. However, even when a complete conversion to digital vector-  
25 based format is not possible, it is still possible to obtain some of the benefits  
of computerized map systems, first by converting the paper maps to digital  
raster maps by digitally scanning them, and then by georeferencing the raster  
image.

5 A digital map image is said to be georeferenced if a pair of mathematical functions,  $f$ , and  $g$ , have been determined that can be used to convert back and forth between the coordinates of the map image (as defined by the pixels of the image) and the corresponding longitude and latitude of the location of that point. That is,  $f$  and  $g$  do the following:

1. If  $(x, y)$  represents a location on the digital map image, then  $f(x, y) = (\text{Lon}, \text{Lat})$  represents the longitude and latitude of the corresponding physical location.
2. If  $(\text{Lon}, \text{Lat})$  represents a physical location that lies within the region covered by the map, then  $g(\text{Lon}, \text{Lat}) = (x, y)$  represents the point on the digital map image that corresponds to that longitude and latitude.

10 Here,  $x$  and  $y$  represent the natural internal coordinate system of the map image. In most cases, a vector-based map image uses longitude and latitude as its internal coordinate system, if so, it can be considered to be trivially georeferenced already.

15 Typically a digital raster map image uses the pixels of its image as a kind of natural coordinate matrix. This type raster map image will require non-trivial georeferencing functions to convert back and forth between coordinate systems.

20 In a geographic information system, both raster maps and vector maps are often used, since raster maps can be easily obtained from the vast wealth of paper maps available, and vector maps can contain a great amount of underlying data. When each of these maps are displayed, users will typically desire to manipulate the view, by scrolling, zooming, or otherwise.

25 If more than one map is being displayed, the user is typically required to independently manipulate each map to the desired view. It would be

desirable to provide a means for a user to simultaneously manipulate both maps, even when the maps use different internal coordinate systems.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore one object of the present invention to provide improved graphic image manipulations.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide improved manipulation of map images.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide an improved system and method for coordinating the manipulation of multiple map images displayed on a data processing system.

10 The foregoing objects are achieved as is now described. The preferred embodiment provides a system and method for coordinated manipulation of multiple displayed maps, even when the maps use different internal coordinate systems. According to this embodiment, each map image to be displayed is first georeferenced, to provide a set of conversion functions between each map's internal coordinate system and a geographic coordinate system, which is latitude/longitude in the preferred embodiment.  
15 After this is done, any point on each map can be referenced using the geographic coordinate set. Since this is the case, the maps can now be manipulated, edited, and annotated in a synchronized manner, by defining the manipulations in terms of the geographic coordinate system, and using  
20 the georeferencing functions to translate the manipulation to each map's internal coordinate system.

The above as well as additional objectives, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed written description.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 depicts a data processing system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figure 2 is an exemplary raster map, in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

Figure 3 is an exemplary vector map, corresponding to the raster map of Figure 2, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

15 Figure 4 is a flowchart of a process in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 5 shows a flowchart of a map annotation process

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference now to the figures, and in particular with reference to **Figure 1**, a block diagram of a data processing system in which a preferred embodiment of the present invention may be implemented is depicted. Data processing system **100** includes processor **102** and associated L2 Cache **104**, which in the exemplary embodiment is connected in turn to a system bus **106**. System memory **108** is connected to system bus **106**, and may be read from and written to by processor **102**.

Also connected to system bus **106** is I/O bus bridge **110**. In the exemplary embodiment, data processing system **100** includes graphics adapter **118** connected to bus **106**, receiving user interface information for display **120**. Peripheral devices such as nonvolatile storage **114**, which may be a hard disk drive, and keyboard/pointing device **116**, which may include a conventional mouse, a trackball, or the like, are connected to I/O bus **112**.

The exemplary embodiment shown in **Figure 1** is provided solely for the purposes of explaining the invention and those skilled in the art will recognize that numerous variations are possible, both in form and function. For instance, data processing system **100** might also include a compact disk read only memory (CD-ROM) or digital video disk (DVD) drive, a sound card and audio speakers, and numerous other optional components. All such variations are believed to be within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Data processing system **100** is provided solely as an example for the purposes of explanation and is not intended to imply architectural limitations.

The preferred embodiment provides a system and method for coordinated manipulation of multiple displayed maps, even when the maps use different internal coordinate systems. According to this embodiment, each map image to be displayed is first georeferenced, to provide a set of



geographic area. Multiple configurations of the map display are possible. These include:

1. Both maps are displayed side by side, or one above the other on the computer display.

5 2. One map is superimposed directly on top of the other.

a. The background of the top map is transparent, so that the user can see features of both the top map and the bottom map.

10 b. Both maps are opaque, but a user may toggle back and forth rapidly between the two images.

15 **Figure 2** is an exemplary raster map, in accordance with the preferred embodiment. This exemplary map shows a scanned image from a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) paper map. This raster image shows land area with flood zone indications, but would, in a computer system, contain no underlying data regarding the area shown.

20 **Figure 3** is an exemplary vector map, corresponding to the raster map of **Figure 2**, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. This map shows the same area as the map in **Figure 2**, but is created by a computer system from a database describing the locations of features such as the streets shown. Typically, each feature shown on a vector map such as this will already be georeferenced, in that the geographic coordinates of each feature will also be recorded in the underlying data.

The process of the preferred embodiment, as shown in the flowcharts of **Figures 4 and 5**, operates in the following way:



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**Figure 4** shows a map manipulation process in accordance with the preferred embodiment. First, the data processing system loads and displays two maps, Map1 and Map2, according to a user selection (**step 400**). For purposes of this example, assume that Map1 is a digital raster map, and Map2 is a vector map showing substantially the same region. It should be noted that the maps displayed are not required to cover identical geographic regions, as long as they share some geographic area in common. Both maps, according to the preferred embodiment, are previously georeferenced. In an alternate embodiment, the system will allow the user to georeference one or both maps, if required.

Next, an initial geographic region, which is present on both maps, is selected on Map 1 and displayed by the system (**step 405**). Since Map1 has been georeferenced, the boundaries of the selected region are determined, using Map1's set of georeferencing functions, in terms of longitude and latitude (**step 410**).

The system then converts these boundaries, using the georeferencing function set of Map2, between the latitude/longitude boundaries of the display region and the internal coordinate system of Map2 (**step 415**). Next, the system displays the same region of Map2 (**step 420**), according to the same geographic boundaries.

Thereafter, as the user interacts with the system by causing one of the maps, Map1 in this example, to display a different geographic region or view (**step 425**), the system performs the following steps. Note that this manipulation by the user can include any change in the map view, including but not limited to scrolling, zooming, rotating, or changing the view perspective of the map, and that the user can be performing the manipulation on either map.

The system first determines the boundaries of the newly displayed region of Map1 in the natural coordinate system of Map1 (**step 430**). Next, the system uses the georeferencing function set of Map1 to convert the boundaries to be in terms of longitude and latitude (**step 435**).

5           The system then uses the georeferencing functions of Map2 to determine the boundaries of the new region in terms of the natural coordinate system of Map2 (**step 440**). The system then performs the appropriate image scaling and manipulation functions, known to those of skill in the art, to redraw Map2 with the same boundaries, and according to the same changes  
10 in scale and perspective, as Map1 (**step 445**). The user may then stop his manipulation and view the maps, continue to manipulate the maps, or annotate the map (**step 450**). Note that the steps above are performed rapidly enough, in the preferred embodiment, that it appears that the user is manipulating both maps in synchronicity.

15           **Figure 5** shows a flowchart of a map annotation process in accordance with the preferred embodiment. When the user places an annotation on one of the maps (**step 500**), Map1 in this example, then the system performs the following steps. First, the system determines the location of the new annotation of Map1 in the natural coordinate system of  
20 Map1 (**step 505**). Next, the system uses the georeferencing function set of Map1 to convert the annotation location to longitude and latitude (**step 510**). The system then uses the georeferencing function set of Map2 to express the annotation location to be in terms of the internal coordinate system of Map2 (**step 520**). Finally, the system displays the new annotation on Map2, in the  
25 location corresponding to the annotation on Map1 (**step 525**). The user may then stop his manipulation and view the maps, continue to manipulate the maps, or annotate the map (**step 530**). Again, the steps above are performed rapidly enough, in the preferred embodiment, that it appears that the user is annotating both maps in synchronicity.

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Common changes, that might occur to change the region displayed include the user panning , zooming, or scrolling one of the images. Annotations may be used to designate points of particular interest on the maps.

5 Certain minor adjustments are required in the display if a region is selected which is not entirely present on one or more of the maps, or if the aspect ratios of the screen display areas devoted to each map are different. In the first case, the system attempts a "best fit" when one map selection included area not found in the other map, and simply displays blank additional area to fill the missing region, so that the map windows be filled and the synchronization of the images maintained. In the second case, the other map can be scaled to reflect the same area, or alternatively one or more of the map windows may be equipped with scroll bars, so that the effective dimensions of the map windows become identical.

15 A specific example, which illustrates the utility of map synchronization, arises from the "Flood Zone Determination" business, The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA publishes a library of tens of thousands of paper maps showing various types of flood zones and their locations in the United States. When performing a flood zone certification, a map analyst must locate a property on a flood map and determine the type of flood zone that the property is contained in. Unfortunately, these FEMA maps frequently display only a subset of geographic landmarks (such as streets). This often forces a map analyst to refer to a separate street map to find the property, and, once found, to determine the corresponding location on the flood map. Map synchronization greatly facilitates this process. For example, with both the flood map and the street map displayed side by side, the map analyst might

1. Locate the property on the street map, including

performing whatever map manipulations are necessary to show the required area, having the flood map be manipulated by the system to reflect that same area;

2. Place an annotation on the street map at the location of the property wherein the system places an identical annotation at the corresponding point on the flood map; and

3. Observe the location of the synchronously placed annotation on the flood map, and make the required flood zone determination.

In this way, the map synchronization system has reduced the difficulty and time involved in making this determination by a great margin.

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functional data processing system and/or network, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the mechanism of the present invention is capable of being distributed in the form of a computer usable medium of instructions in a variety of forms, and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing medium used to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of computer usable mediums include: nonvolatile, hard-coded type mediums such as read only memories (ROMs) or erasable, electrically programmable read only memories (EEPROMs), recordable type mediums such as floppy disks, hard disk drives and CD-ROMs, and transmission type mediums such as digital and analog communication links.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.